

Diving at Savastopol.

A letter describing the operations at Sa-
vastopol for raising the sunken Russian
ships, relates the following incident:

November 5.—We had a terrible ex-
citement on board one day last week. One
of the divers (Harris, the English marine),
a first rate fellow, and bold as a lion, got
down examining the outside of the ship
on which they are at work. He had been
forward and was going aft, along the bot-
tom, in sixty feet of water, when he sud-
denly signalled for more air, and though
the pressure was instantly increased, two
more signals for "air," and "to come up,"
followed in rapid succession, and then
ceased all reply to signals given.

Thinking the fault was in the air-pump,
the speed was increased until a pipe burst-
ing near the engine showed that the hose
was foul. Then they shouted to the other
diving party in a row boat at a distance,
to come to the rescue. That diver was
brought up by his tenders, and they com-
menced rowing for the steamer.

Meanwhile poor Harris made no more
response to the anxious signaling of his
tenders, and they had tried in vain to haul
him up—the "life line" was also foul.—
The pump was kept in motion, but no
bubbles came up from the water, and we
knew that no air was reaching him.

The row boat was coming as fast as pos-
sible, but I thought it would never arrive.
At last they came alongside. The diver's
helmet was closed—strong hands worked
rapidly and silently, and in an instant he
was lowered out of sight, the hose of his
suffocating companion in his hand; there
was an interval of two or three minutes of
fearful suspense, in which no word was
spoken by any of the crew of men gathered
there, save one whisper—"It must be
too late."

Suddenly a second column of rising air
bubbles appeared. "The hose is cleared—
he has air," several voices spoke eagerly.
Then followed the signal for rising, and
up they came—poor Harris all stark and
motionless. "Stop the pump, he is dead!"
said one, uncaring the eye-glass through
which he saw the ghastly countenance and
frothy lips. But the cold air striking his
livid face, the eyelids half opened and closed
again.

"He is alive," they all cried joyfully,
and removing the unsightly helmet and
dashing water on his head and breast, he
presently began to breathe perceptibly, and
after an hour's diligent rubbing from an
angry strong and willing hands as could
get around him, he began to come to con-
sciousness. He suffered great pain for
hours in the head and breast, but is now
altogether recovered, and diving as usual.

On the whole, it was such an occurrence
as I hope may not happen here again;
that ten minutes, in which we had the con-
sciousness that a man was dying for the
want of assistance which we could by no
means give, I cannot think of without a
shudder. The hose had got fastened un-
der a port cover in such a way as to cut
off the air suddenly and entirely. The
life line was fast on some old rigging down
in the mud under the bottom of the ship,
where he had crawled in his zealous search
after holes or injuries. He owes his life to
the coolness and dexterity of the other di-
ver, who providentially followed the hose
and cleared it before descending to him,
thus giving him air two minutes sooner
than he could otherwise have received it,
and it came late enough.

I remember last winter discussing di-
vers and diving with our friend—We
were both unacquainted as to the particu-
lars, like many others who have not seen
the process. I have since had sufficient
opportunity to observe. The dress is of
gutta percha, or rubber cloth, large and
loose in one piece, pants, boots, waistcoat
and sleeves into which the diver is insert-
ed from the top by his tenders after sub-
stituting heavy flannel drawers, socks, etc.,
for the ordinary apparel. One tucked in
to this ample casing the head is covered
with a close fitting woolen cap, the breast-
plate and helmet of iron put on, the latter
a hollow globe, much larger, of course,
than the head, and provided with three
little windows, grated and glazed, called
eye-glasses; the front one is always open
while dressing. The upper part of the
dress is now fastened to the breast-plate,
being placed between its edge and a cov-
ering metallic rim which is then firmly
screwed to its place by means of a wrench,
making the connection water-tight. Heavy
cowhide brogans, with soles of lead three-
quarters of an inch thick, strong rubber
rings for the wrist which prevent water
from entering the sleeve, and the girdle of
shot, weighing some seventy-five pounds,
complete the triform.

The life-line is tied round the waist,
the sheath-knife fixed in his belt, the pump
is started, the eye-glass screwed in, and
he is ready to descend. The dress being
now filled with air, the shapeless body and
limbs of the monster swelling to a size
fitting that of his head, making altogether
a hideous figure, which you are not sorry
to see vanish out of sight, wondering what
sort of reception the mermaids will give
him if he falls in their way. (The fish
are not afraid of them—they sometimes
bring up a pocket full.) The hose which
supplies the air is of gutta percha, of half
inch bore, and attached to the helmet just
at the bump of self-esteem. The escape
valve is below it. The life-line, by which
signals are transmitted, is passed through
a loop on the right eye-glass, so that the
slightest motions are felt. He usually de-
scends part of the way, at least, on a rope
ladder, but sometimes lowered by the life
line from the first.

The pressure of air is gradually increas-
ed as he goes lower, more force being re-
quired, of course, to supply the air. If

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NO. 19.

Seduction and Revenge.

The Washington Union of Wednesday
last, gives the following account of the last
murder in that city:

A cold blooded murder was yesterday
afternoon added to the metropolitan chron-
icle of crime. Mr. Thomas Berry, the vic-
tim, called at the house of his wife's moth-
er, on Pennsylvania avenue, to visit his
wife and change his clothes. While there
he was attacked by two Messrs. Devlin,
(brothers to his wife), and by a third per-
son whose name is unknown, and was cru-
elly murdered. The brothers Devlin, were
arrested, and after examination before Jus-
tice Goddard, were committed to jail.—
The testimony was full and conclusive.

It appears from the evidence that Mr.
Berry, about two years since, seduced the
sister of the Devlins, but afterward mar-
ried her and removed to Ohio. He returned
to this vicinity a few weeks since, and
had commenced getting up a business di-
rectory at Washington. The Devlins
have never forgiven him the wrong done
their sister, and have often threatened that
they would sooner or later be revenged
upon him. They had also warned him
never to come near their mother's house.
When they found him there yesterday
afternoon they at once attacked him, ac-
companied by another man. The elder
brother, John T. Devlin, caught him, threw
him down, and held him fast, until the
younger one struck several fatal blows
with a dirk knife at his heart, causing a
most instant death. The affair caused a
great excitement on Capitol Hill, and it
was at one time thought that Judge Lynch
would open his court for the summary
punishment of the culprits.

OHIO.

The cattle trade of Ohio has grown
very extensively of late years. In 1855
the state sent 32,000 head to New York city,
and in 1857 50,000 head, besides some
15,000 sent to Philadelphia, and many to
Baltimore. At least 70,000 head of cat-
tle were sent to these three cities in 1857.
The hog trade is far greater; and not-
withstanding that the number of live and
dressed hogs exported from the state has,
in the past few years, increased rapidly,
the numbers packed at Cincinnati have not
declined. According to the annual report
of the commissioner of statistics, just pub-
lished, the aggregate value of farm prod-
ucts is \$137,500,000, and the net profits
\$37,000,000. The price of wood for fuel
varies from \$150 to \$275 per cord, and
is highest in counties through which main
lines of railway pass, on account of the
vast quantities of wood consumed by the
locomotives. These roads consume annu-
ally the product of twelve thousand acres
of land. Farm labor is uniformly high,
the average wages being \$15 per month
and board. This is owing to the growth
of towns and manufactures, which steadily
causes the agricultural supply to dimin-
ish, so that large farmers only are able to
secure their crops by the use of machinery.
There are 8,000 steam engines, equivalent
to 40,000 horse power, 2,200 grist mills,
3,740 saw mills, 175 planing mills, and
70 oil mills. In 1857 there were made
by the principal factories 8,000 agricul-
tural machines.

The number of churches is thus given:
Episcopal 91; Methodist Episcopal 1,044;
Presbyterian, O. S. 404; Presbyterian, N.
S. 208; Baptist 471; Roman Catholic 135.
The number of communicants are: Epis-
copal 5,117; Methodist Episcopal 107,
798; Presbyterian O. S. 28,748; Presby-
terian N. S. 13,376; Baptist 27,116; Cath-
olic not given.—State Journal.

Why Cousins Should not Marry.

In the Annual Report of the Superin-
tendent of the Kentucky Institution for the
Deaf and Dumb, we find the following con-
clusive argument against the marriage of
cousins:

From ten to twenty per cent of deaf
mute are the children of cousins. It is
greatly to be regretted that the law forbid-
ding the marriage of first cousins did not
pass the recent Legislature. These mar-
riages are a violation of a law of nature, as
is evidenced by the afflictions visited in al-
most every case upon their offspring in
deafness, blindness, and idiocy; and ought
to be a violation of human laws also. The
Commonwealth has the clear right to pro-
tect itself against these ill-starred matches,
whose offspring it has to sustain, too fre-
quently for life. It may be hoped that
this important subject will not escape the
action of our legislators many years longer.
It is confidently believed that by forbid-
ding marriages of this kind and by proper
attention and care of infants laboring under
the diseases stated, the number of deaf
mutes in the community, might be dimin-
ished one half in a generation.

TRUE HOSPITALITY.—Many a wife might
read the following paragraph from Emers-
on, and be wiser and happier therefore:

Oh, excellent wife! encumber, not your-
self to get a curiously rich dinner for your
man or woman who has alighted at your
gate, nor a bedchamber made at great cost.
These things, if they are curious in them-
selves, they can get for a few shillings in
any village, but rather let the stranger see,
if he will, in your looks, accent and behav-
ior your heart and earnestness, your thought
and will, which he cannot buy at any price
in the city and range springing, and sleep
let him to behold. Let not the emphasis of
hospitality lie in bed and board; but let
truth and love and honor and courtesy flow
in all you do.

Track-laying has progressed about five
miles north of Jackson, on the Mobile and
Ohio road.

Sensible Talk.

SMALL is the sum that is required to pa-
tronize the newspaper, and most amply re-
munerated is the patron. I care not how
humble and unpretending the gazette
which he takes, it is next to impossible to
fill it fifty-two times a year without put-
ting into it something that is worth the
subscription price. Every parent whose
son is off from home, at school, should sup-
ply him with a paper. I still remember
what difference there was between those of
my school-mates who had and those who
had not access to newspapers. Other
things being equal, the first were decidedly
superior to the last, in debate and com-
position at least. The reason is plain: they
have command of more facts. Youth
will peruse newspapers with delight when
they will read nothing else.—Judge Long
street.

TEMPERATURE OF THE INTERIOR OF THE
EARTH.—It is found that the increase of
temperature in the earth's interior is about
one degree Fahrenheit for every 15 yards
of descent. In all probability, however,
the increase will be found to be in a geo-
metrical progression as investigation is ex-
tended, in which case the present crust will
probably be found to be much thinner than
has usually been calculated. And should
this found to be correct, the ingenious the-
ory will become a matter of much more
importance, in a geological point of view,
than it is at present considered. Taking,
then, as correct, the present observed rate
of increase, the temperature and its phe-
nomena will be as follows: Water will
boil at the depth of 2,430 yards; lead will
melt at the depth of 8,400 yards; there is
a red heat at the depth of seven miles;
gold melts at twenty-one miles; cast iron
at seventy-four miles; soft iron at ninety-
seven miles; and at the depth of one hun-
dred miles there is a temperature equal to
the greatest artificial heat yet obtained—
a temperature capable of fusing platinum,
porcelain, and indeed every known refrac-
tory substance.

THE OLD LADIES TAKEN CARE OF.—
The New York Tribune has been overhau-
ling the minor items of Congressional ex-
penditures and finds that appropriations
have been made for six hundred dollars
worth of scissors; one hundred and one
dollars for "ladies' companions. Are they
animate or inanimate companions? Three
hundred and forty-seven for "ladies' por-
tmonnaies;" two hundred and forty-two
dollars, worth of reticules; and two hun-
dred and forty-seven dollars' worth of pearl
shopping tablets. Two thousand dollars
are set down as paid for portfolios, and
these come along with two hundred and
thirty-two dollars for albums, some of them
"illuminated." Old cases are also includ-
ed to the tune of \$121.50.

LAWS OF OHIO:

Published by Authority.

[No. 65] AN ACT
To amend the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 32d,
sections of an act entitled "An act for
the assessment and taxation of all prop-
erty in this State, and for levying taxes
thereon according to its true value in
money, passed and took effect April
13th, A. D. 1852."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Gen-
eral Assembly of the State of Ohio, That
the sixteenth section of an act entitled "An
act for the assessment and taxation of all
property in this State, and for levying taxes
thereon according to its true value in
money," passed April 13, 1852, be and it
is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 16. That when any person shall com-
mence any business in any county after the
day preceding the second Monday of April
in any year, the average value of whose
personal property employed in such busi-
ness shall have not been previously entered
on the assessor's list for taxation in said
county; such person shall report to the
auditor of the county the probable average
value of the personal property by him in-
tended to be employed in such business
until the day preceding the second Monday
of April thereafter; and shall pay into the
treasury of such county a sum which shall
bear such proportion to the levy for all
purposes, on the average, so employed, as
the time from the day on which he shall
commence such business, as aforesaid, to the
day preceding the second Monday of April
next succeeding, shall bear to one year.—
Provided, that if the person so listing his
capital shall present a bona fide receipt
from the treasurer of any county in this
state, in which such capital had been pre-
viously listed and taxed for the amount of
the taxes assessed, and by him paid on the
same capital for the same year, when and
in that case it shall be a receipt from pay-
ing taxes again on such capital.

Sec. 2. That original section number
seventeen of the act aforesaid, be amended
so as to read as follows: Sec. 17. That when
any person shall commence or engage in
the business of dealing in stocks of any
description, or in buying or selling any
kind of bills of exchange, checks, drafts,
bank notes, promissory notes, or other kind
of writing obligatory, as mentioned in the 15th
section of this act, after the day preceding
the second Monday in April, in any year,
the average value of whose personal prop-
erty intended to be employed in such busi-
ness shall have not been previously entered
on the assessor's list for taxation, in said
county, such person shall report to the
auditor of the county the probable aver-
age value of the personal property by him
intended to be employed in such business
until the day preceding the second Mon-
day, in April thereafter, and shall pay in-
to the treasury of such county a sum which
shall bear the same proportion to the levy
for all purposes, on the average value so
employed, as the time from the day on

which he shall commence or engage in
such business, as aforesaid, to the day pre-
ceding the second Monday in April next
succeeding shall bear to one year.

Sec. 3. That the original section eight-
teen of the act aforesaid, be so amended as
to read as follows: Sec. 18. That if any
person shall commence or engage in any
business as aforesaid, and shall not, within
one month thereafter, report to the county
auditor, and make payment to the county
treasurer, as before required, he shall for-
feit and pay double the amount required
to be paid by the two preceding sections,
to be ascertained, as near as may be, by the
testimony of witnesses, and recovered be-
fore any justice of the peace, or in the court
of common pleas, by civil action, in the
name of the county treasurer, for the use
of the county, and process issued out of the
court of common pleas in such action shall
be directed to the proper officer, and may
be served in any county in this State.

Sec. 4. That original section thirty-two
of the act aforesaid be so amended as to
read as follows: Sec. 32. Assessors in cit-
ies of the first class shall be paid out of the
county treasury, two dollars and fifty cents
per day; and all other assessors two dol-
lars per day, for the time which they shall
be necessarily engaged in the performance
of their duties; each assessor shall make
out an account in detail, giving the date
of each day in which he shall have been
thus engaged, and shall verify the same by
his oath; which the county auditor is here-
by authorized to administer, and if the au-
ditor shall be satisfied that such account is
correct, he shall draw an order on the coun-
ty treasurer for the amount thereof; but in
no case shall such order be drawn until
the assessor shall have filed with the au-
ditor or his list of assessments, accurately made
out, and added up the statements returned
to him, and the books on which the origi-
nal assessments were entered.

Sec. 5. That original sections sixteen,
seventeen, eighteen, and thirty two, of the
act aforesaid, be and they are hereby re-
pealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect on its
passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.
April 12, 1858.

[No. 68] AN ACT
To provide for the Semi-annual Collection
of Taxes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Gen-
eral Assembly of the State of Ohio, That
each person charged with any tax, on any
tax duplicate in the hands of any county
treasurer, may, at his option, instead of
paying the whole amount of the taxes with
which he stands charged, by the twentieth
day of December, as heretofore required
pay to said treasurer, on or before the said
twentieth day of December, one half of the tax
for the then current year with which he
stands charged, and the remaining half
thereof, on or before the twentieth day of
June next ensuing.

Sec. 2. In every case when the amount
of taxes charged on the tax duplicate in the
hands of any county treasurer against the
property of any person, shall be paid in
installments as authorized by the pre-
ceding section, each of such payments
shall be deemed to have been made on the
several taxes for the different purposes so
charged on such duplicate, and an equal
proportion of the whole amount of each
of the taxes so charged shall be car-
ried to the credit of the same.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the coun-
ty auditor to set down the amount of tax-
es charged against each entry in two sepa-
rate columns, one-half thereof in each col-
umn with a sufficient blank space at the
right of each column to write the word
paid; and when payment of either half of
such taxes shall be made, the treasurer
shall write in the blank space opposite the
same, the word paid.

Sec. 4. If any person charged with
any tax on the tax duplicate in the hands
of any county treasurer for collection shall
not pay one-half thereof on or before the
twentieth day of December next, after the
same shall have been charged on such du-
plicate, or shall not pay the remainder of
such tax, on or before the twentieth day of
June next thereafter, the county treasurer
may charge such delinquent with five per
centum on the sum so payable on or before
the said day of December, as a penalty for the
non-payment thereof, and may collect said pen-
alty for the use of the treasurer as a pen-
alty for such delinquency, and which he
shall have failed to pay as aforesaid by dis-
tress or otherwise in the manner pre-
scribed by the nineteenth section of the act
prescribing the duties of county treasurers,
in all cases where the half of any
tax other than taxes upon real estate, shall
not be paid on or before the twentieth day
of December, the whole of the taxes for
the current year so charged shall be due
and collected as in case of delinquent tax-
es.

Sec. 5. Each county treasurer shall, on
or before the first Monday of February in
every year settle with the auditor of his
county, for all taxes collected on or before
the twentieth day of December next pre-
ceding such settlement; and he shall also,
on or before the first Monday of August
next succeeding such February settlement
settle with the auditor of his county for
the taxes charged on his duplicate not col-
lected on or before the twentieth day of
December previous and settled for as afo-
re in before provided.

Sec. 6. In making every such settle-
ment the county auditor shall carefully ex-
amine the tax duplicate, and ascertain from
the entries thereon of taxes, penalties, and
interest paid in whole or in part, and from
such other sources of information as may
be in his reach, the true amount collected
by the county treasurer on account of each

of the several taxes charged on such du-
plicate, and the amount remaining in the
hands of such treasurer belonging to each,
and shall give to such treasurer separate
certificates of the several sums so due.

Sec. 7. Each county treasurer shall,
within ten days next after he shall have
made the settlement with the county au-
ditor, required by the fourth section of this
act, present to the comptroller of the treas-
ury the certificates of the county auditor,
setting forth the sums or amounts which
such county treasurer is, by law, required
to pay into the state treasury, and also the
certificate of the county auditor specifying
the amount charged on the tax duplicate
of the county for each of the several pur-
poses for which taxes shall have been lev-
ied; and to the auditor of state a list of all
taxes charged on such duplicate, which
shall have become due and payable, but
which remains unpaid, which shall be de-
nominated the delinquent list.

Sec. 8. The comptroller of the treasury
shall, on the receipt of the certificates and
other documents required by the pre-
ceding section, to be delivered or exhibited to
him, proceed to settle with the county
treasurer for the moneys in his hands that
may be due the state, and to ascertain the
exact sum or sums payable by him into
the state treasury, and shall give him a cer-
tificate or certificates specifying the sum or
sums to be paid into the state treasury, and
on what account the same is or are pay-
able; and the county treasurer shall forth-
with make full payment into the state
treasury of the moneys so certified to be
due, and take receipts therefor in the
manner prescribed by law for the settle-
ment of the accounts of county auditors
and treasurers with the auditor and treas-
urer of state.

Sec. 9. Each county treasurer shall im-
mediately after his semi-annual settlement
with the auditor of his county, on the de-
mand of the treasurer, or other proper of-
ficer, of each township, city or incorpo-
rated village in his county, and on the pre-
sentation of the warrant of the county au-
ditor, pay over to such treasurer or
other proper officer, all moneys due to
such township, city or incorporated village,
as stated in said settlement.

Sec. 10. If at any time when the semi-
annual interest on the foreign debt of the
state is about to fall due, it shall be ascer-
tained by the commissioners of the sinking
fund, that the money under their con-
trol, applicable to the payment of such in-
terest, will be insufficient for that purpose,
they shall give written notice to the com-
ptroller of the treasury of such deficiency
and the amount thereof; and the com-
ptroller of the treasury, on the requisition
of the auditor of state, shall draw on the
several county treasurers within the state,
or on such of them making the largest col-
lection, as he may deem necessary and
most convenient, in favor of the treasurer
of state, for such sums on each not exceed-
ing for any half year one-half the amount
chargeable on their respective duplicates
for the use of the sinking fund, and such
drafts, if paid, shall be evidence of the
payment of so much money into the state
treasury, and shall, on the delivery there-
of to the comptroller of the treasury, be
credited to the county treasurer in his set-
tlement with said comptroller, and charged
by the comptroller to the treasurer of
state on account of moneys belonging to
the sinking fund.

Sec. 11. The treasurer's office shall be
kept open for the receipt of taxes from the
time of the delivery of the duplicate to the
treasurer until the final delinquent list is
made up in August.

Sec. 12. County treasurers hereafter
elected shall take possession of their offices
on the first Monday of September next af-
ter their election, and shall hold the same
for two years from and after said first Monday
of September, and until their successors
are elected and qualified; and if any per-
son elected to said office shall fail to give
bond and take an oath of office, as pre-
scribed by law, on or before the first Mon-
day of September next after his election,
his office shall be held vacant.

Sec. 13. If one-half of any tax charged
against any lands or town lots, shall
not be paid on or before the twentieth day
of December in each year, or collected by
distress or otherwise, as heretofore spec-
ified, the same shall be charged on the
duplicate with thirty per cent penalty and
interest, and said penalty and interest,
shall be payable on or before the twen-
tieth day of June next succeeding; and if
not then paid, together with the one-half
of said original tax due on or before said
twentieth day of June the same penalty
and interest shall be charged on said last
half of such tax, and the whole together
shall constitute the delinquent tax on such
lands or town lots to be dealt with and
collected in the manner prescribed by law.
And if such delinquent taxes and penalty,
together with the one-half of the taxes
charged on such real estate for the current
year, shall not be paid on or before the
twentieth day of December in each year,
the said delinquent taxes and the whole of
the taxes for the current year shall be due
and shall be collected by the sale of such
real estate in the manner prescribed by
law, and in case the first half of any such
tax shall be paid on or before the twen-
tieth day of December as herein provided,
but the last half thereof falling due on or
before the twentieth day of June in any
year shall not be paid on or before said
last named day, then and in that case the
same penalty shall attach to said unpaid
half of such tax, and the same shall be
treated as delinquent tax as herein provided.

Sec. 14. The auditor shall annually,
during the month of August, make out
and record in a book to be provided for
that purpose, a list of all lands, and town
lots returned delinquent by the treasurer
at the preceding settlements, describing
said lands and town lots in said list, as the

same are described on the tax duplicate
and charging thereon the same delinquent
for the year next preceding, with the in-
terest and penalty, as provided in the pre-
ceding sections of this act, and the status
of the current year, and shall certify the
correctness thereof, the date at which the
same was recorded, and sign the same of-
ficially.

Sec. 15. The county auditor shall annu-
ally, on or before the first day of Octo-
ber, deliver to the county treasurer the du-
plicate of taxes now required by law to be
made out.

Sec. 16. Nothing in this act contained
shall prevent the sale of land for taxes
heretofore delinquent, on the second Mon-
day of January, 1859, agreeably to the
laws now in force prescribing the duties of
county auditors.

Sec. 17. Section twenty-nine of the act
prescribing the duties of county auditors;
sections three and twenty-three of the act
prescribing the duties of county treasurers,
passed March 12, 1851; sections two, three
and five, of the act to amend the aforesaid
act, passed January 3, 1846; and sections
one of the act relating to the duties of
county treasurers, passed March 2, 1846
are hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. This act shall take effect and
be in force from and after the first day of
September next.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.
April 12, 1858.

[No. 70] AN ACT.

To amend an act passed April 13th, 1852,
entitled "An act for the Assessment and
taxation of all property in this State, and
for levying Taxes thereon according to
its true Value in Money."

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Gen-
eral Assembly of the State of Ohio, That
the thirty third section of an act passed
April 13th, 1852, entitled an act for the
assessment and taxation of all property in
this state and for levying taxes thereon ac-
cording to its true value money, be so
amended as to read as follows: Sec. 33.—
The county commissioners of each county
in this state shall at their June session, in
the year one thousand eight hundred and
fifty-eight, and every sixth year thereafter,
divide their county into as many districts
as there are townships in said county, and
any county within the limits of which there
is a city, the commissioners shall divide
said city into districts comprising within
each, not less than one ward or more than
five and no township or ward shall be di-
vided in making such districts wards, which
wards shall be contiguous, and the commis-
sioners shall give notice by publication in
some newspaper in the county and if no
newspaper is published in the county, then
by public notice set up in each township
and ward at the usual place of holding
elections, setting forth the boundaries of
districts in cities, and the qualified electors
of such districts shall at the October elec-
tion in the year eighteen hundred and
fifty-eight, and every sixth year thereafter
elect some citizen of such district, having
the qualification of an elector, as assessor
of real property within such district; the
judge of election shall keep a separate poll
book for the election of said assessor and
the return thereof duly certified as in oth-
er cases, shall be made to the county au-
ditor, who with the clerk of the court of
common pleas, and probate judge of the
county, shall open the same and declare
the result, and the auditor shall within ten
days after opening such returns give notice
of each of the persons elected, of his elec-
tion.

Sec. 2. The thirty third section of said
act is hereby repealed, and this act shall be
in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.
April 12th, 1858.

I hereby certify that I have read and com-
pared the proof of the foregoing laws, and
that they are correctly printed from the copy
certified by the Secretary of State.

WASH. BUTLER,
Auditor Carroll County.

I hereby certify that the foregoing acts are
true copies of the original rolls now on file in
this office.

A. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary of State.

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and persons of elegant tastes and refined
perceptions, are always more or less
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The ladies of Spanish America, who are
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its superiority over the oppressive per-
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in this country, a